ADDRESS

BY THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

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To the Freemen of the State of Vermont:

The council of Censors, chosen on the last Wednesslay of March, 1841, pursuant to the forty third section of the constitution of the state, about to close their official labors, present to the public the result of their deliberations in relation to the various subjects which have occupied their attention during the past year.

Among other things, it is made the duty of the Council to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved involate, in every part, during the last septenary; whether the legislative and executive branches have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution; whether the public taxes have been ustly laid and collected in all parts of the state; in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed; and they are empowered, also, to propose alterations they are empowered, also, to propose alterations and amendments of the constitution, and to call a convention to consider such alterations and amend-ments as the Council may deem it expedient to pro-

We have examined the various laws upon the statute book, and believe that with few exceptions, they have been enacted with a due regard to the provishave been enacted with a due regard to the provisions and limitations' contained in the constitution.—
Duty, however, constrained us to call the attention of the legislature to that portion of the militia when not in actual service, and to pronounce the part of it, which empowered the officers of militia to impose and enforce the collection of fines and penalties by law-marrial, and without the right of trial by jury, to to be in contravention of the seventeenth section of the first chapter of the constitution. That section declare that no person in this state can, many case. the first chapter of the constitution. That section declare, that 'no person in this state can, in any case, he subjected to faw-martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army and the militain actual service. Believing that the law authorizing the imposition of fines by courts-martial for military neglects and offinees, at critically militar trainings, was directly in violation of the above recited article of the constitution, we respectfully recommended to the legislature its repeal or modification, and we are gratified to find that the last legislature has so far amended this law as to repeal the objectionable parts, and to give the accused a trial before the ordinary civil tribunals.

legislature has so far amended this law as to repeat the objectionable parts, and to give the accused a tind before the ordinary civil ir thands.

The Council have directed their earnest consideration to the tenure of office now given to the state consideration, and the purpose of each branch in insaction, as a law making power, we are struck with the impropriety presented by the relative periods for which the delignates to the several branches are respectively exponented. With the present made of election end limitation of their services, it is but little better than giving the whole legislative power to a single lody of men. They are all elected by the people at the same of Representatives come from every town in the state, and are elected for one session only, it cannot, from the very nature of the case, he otherwise than that there should be, in many of them, a want of experience in legislation. In so numerous a body there will always be a liability to high excitements, and, as a consequence, to inconsiderate legislation. And, a consequence, to inconsiderate legislation.

which a portion only well go out each year, there will remain a majority of old incimions, by whose experience the new once will be great a benefitted, and the whole together will form a substance check upon the more minerous branch of the legislative. Books the Senator for three years will find a greater obligation resting upon innself to become nequainted with the duties of his station, than if he were appointed with the duties of his station, than if he were appointed by he senses on four or tweeks. As his services and attainments will be known and appreciated by his constituents, so will be be stimulated by his constituents, so will be be stimulated by a landable ambition to qualify himself for a faithful and honorable discharge of his important duties. faithful and honorable discharge of his important du-tics assigned him. Thus will the conservative power of the Souate be made to operate upon the government, and thus will that degree of stability in the laws be preserved, so highly necessary in securing the liberty and prosperity of the people.

The Council have had in consideration the Judicial The Council have had in consideration the Judicial system of the state. They have much to admire in the organization of this system. The plan of combining the supreme court, has proved by experience to full every purpose which its most ardent advocates could have saticipated. The great improvements which the adoption of this system has introduced in the adaption of the supreme court and the ad

connected with the present improvements of the age we cannot do our duty to the state, without, at this time, recommending an amendment of the constitu-tions as to give to the indiges an office to be held by them seem veers from the date of their respective elections. This proposition has been brought into fa-tor with the Council by considerations, some of which

In no state in the union, with the exception of Vertand Rhode Island, are the judges of the highest

can never be realized under appointments annually

The judicial power should be separated so far from the legislative and executive, as that neither should exercise the duties appertaining to the other. Each should be independent of the other. Neither should encroach upon the other; and, as the indicial is a weaker body, it should in the exercise of its functions, be readered as independent of the other as circumstances will admit

It is an attribute of the supreme judicial tribunals to judge of the constitutionality of all laws passed by the legislature, when properly brought in review be-fore them. They are always to regard the constitu-tion as the fundamental law of the land, and superior tion as the fundamental law of the land, and superior to any legislative enactment. Consequently, if the law is not warranted by, or is represent to, the prorisions of the constitution, as is sometimes the case, the judges are bound to pronounce it inoperative and void. Can it be expected that judges, dependent every year upon the legislature for their appointment, will possess the necessary firmness to judge over the heads of that body, and declare their enactments

certificate of the number given, without transmitting the ballots themselves.

Under the present mode, considerable inconvenience has been experienced, while it is not known that any benefit has been derived. The certificate of the officer alone has been all the evidence required by the canvassing committee when ascertaining the number of votes cast for the respective candidates.

The subject of sholishing the Council of Censors, and giving the power to propose amendments of the constitution to one or more branches of the Legislature, has been presented to the deliberate consideration of the Council. It has been urged that it would moved an amendment erusing all affect the energine work into committee of the whole. Mr Hubbell work into committee of the whole. Mr Hubbell work into committee of the whole.

and we submit to our fellow citizens the result of our labors with full assurence of your candid and impartial examination, and with entire confidence

called up by Mr. Butler; amendments consid-As this is a subject fixed by the constitution, and cannot, like the organization of courts, come under the control of legislative enactment, it necessarily devolves upon us to recommend such an improvement. On the best reflection we can give the subject, and the bill, as amended, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, Laying a tax upon the county of Chittenden, to defray the expense of erecting a new jail: Mr. defray the expense of erecting a new jail : Mr. Smalley called for a statement of facts in the case, which were communicated by Mr. Dillingimportant facts in favor of passing the bill. Mr. French said he was in favor of erecting a new

iail. The only conflict of opinion upon the sub-lect grew out of a difference of opinion as to its court elected annually.

The appointments being made by the joint ballot of the two houses of your legislature, it becomes highly eccessary to place the supreme judges be youd the encroachments of that body. We cannot expect an impartial and secure administration of the laws, without conferring upon the judges an independence which the country of the general school fund to the purpose of state revenue, referred to Committee on Educaappropriate the general school fund to the purpos-s of state revenue, referred to Committee on Educa-

ion.

Reports, By judiciary committee, bills in addition of Pennington co. M. F. Ins. Co. act; in relation to U. S. Deposits money, (requiring annual reports from the trustees;) both ordered to a third reading; that the resident is deviated in reference to chan, I. R. committee on Education, bill in relation to U. S. surplus revenue, [districts obliged only to raise sufficient money by fax to be sufficient, with the income of the land, to support their schools,)—dismissed; bill in alteration of sec. 32 chap. 18 R. S. (division of school fund to be on the 1st of March.)—dismissed.—By committee on Finks, bill reducing capital stock of the Bank of Pouliney; opposed by Mr. Daniels, supported by Messer. Harrington Baker, Wardner, Trace, and Petubone, and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE—Reduction of Solaries, Mr Rice called up the bill in addition to chap. 107 R. S., and moved to amend by striking out the Secretary of the Government. to amend by striking out the Secretary of the Gov-ernor among the list of these whose pay is fixed at \$2 per day; agreed to. Mr Viles moved to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State to \$150; bill and amendment laid on the table, and made the order for

Mr Keith replied, urging the hardship of this case, the necessity of giving the relief asked, and arguing that no danger could choos. He was in favor of using the curb, but not unreasonably; when the horse was decile, he was willing to relax the curb—taking care, however, to keep it rendy in case of necessity.

Mr Canfield followed on the same sele, and the bill was rejected on the 2d reading—ayes 57, noes 147.

Mr Peck then introduced a bill reducing the capital stock of the bank, which was referred to com. on Banks.

periment in geolation. In so numerous a body there will always to ability to in the extensions of an expectate of the deliberac consists when the Seminal and the second of a policy class of the seminal intention of arread out by the legislators in the second of a policy class of the second of the seminal intention in the seminal intention of th moved an amendment, emsing all after the coa-

to repeal chap, 140 R. S., (granting bounty on silk.) day morning. To incorporate the bank bill supported by Mr Rice, opposed by Mr. Van Sicklen, and dismissed; against bill to define sec. 14 chap, 1 R. S., (no person to hold a sent in the House inless elected at a ballot commenced prior to 12 o'clock at night of the 1st Tuesday of September.)

day morning. To incorporate the bank ange county. Mr. Pettibone said he we chap, 1 R. S., (no person to hold a sent in the House inless elected at a ballot commenced prior to 12 o'clock at night of the 1st Tuesday of September.) after the name of Flyira Pairerson, and it was ordered to a third reading. By committee on Banks, bill to charter the Orange County Bank: Mr Cobb of

inimals,) taxing loads in Bradley vale, relating to S. depositemency, (trustees to report on its con-tion,) in addition to act incorporating Caledonia Co. Grammar School, -severally read the third time

SENATE.-FEIDAY, Nov. 4, 1842. Bills introduced, and referred—By Mr Briggs, in addition to an act incorporating the Goshen Purnpike Co., extending time to finish the road. By Mr Smalley, fixing a time for holding county courts in the counties of Chittende

Abolishing Capital Punishment. The bill for this purpose was called up, when Mr Dillingham addressed the Senate in an extended and able argument in favor of the bill.

The hour for going into joint assembly hav-ing arrived before Mr Dillingham had finished his remarks, at the suggestion of Mr Briggs he suspended his remarks for the present, and the

Senate went into joint assembly.

HOUSE. Reports. By committee to make at \$3, attorneys and physicians to be assessed from \$1 to \$50, and land and buildings to be location, and even if located at the extremity of the county, a new jail was needed—bill ordered acres, &c.) which was made the order for tomorrow morning, and 300 copies ordered to be printed. The minority reported in favor of the nents of the resolution had failed to convince him h bill to repeal the listing law of last year, with provisions for a revision of the listing law next year, and it was made the order for Monday afternoon. The majority reported against this

> The State Treasurer, by letter, informed the House that he had not received a bond, pursuant to law, from the Superintendant of the State

John S. Nelson, Assistant Justices.
Owen Brown,
Geo. W. Gates, Sheriff.
Wm. Heigh Bailiff.
Wm. Heywood, Jr., State's Attorney.
Azariah Webb, Jr., Judge of Probate.
John Dodge, Issac Cummings, James Folansbee,
Jul commissioners.

[The votes were as follows :-Abner Field 35, Otis Chamberlain 108, scattering 2;ng 2; Daniel Dennison 130, Royal Hatch 108, cattering 3.] Norman Blackmer, General 1st Brigade, 1st

Blackmer 149, Col. Isaac McDaniel 65.1 RODERT PIERFONT, Bank Inspector and Bank

Pierpont 129, John S. Pettibone 107, scat, 21 he Senate withdrew and the House adj. SENATE.—SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1842.

Bill—Laying a tax on lands in Bradleyvale, reported by Mr. Barrett; read a third time and passed. Defining the 50th sec. of 58th chap.

and it was dismissed; against ball in amendment of strictions on this bank which are not imposed on chap 104 R. S., and it was laid on the table; bill to others. He arreed as to the property of reothers. He agreed as to the propriety of re-during bonds, but that should be done by of 1 per cent, supported by Messrs Pettibone amending the general law and thus apply the to charter the Orange County Sank: Mr Cobb of S. stated the necessity of the bank, as the charter of the present one would expre on the 1st of Jan. next, and the half was ordered to be engrossed.

Resolutions. By Mr Sankorn, as to expediency of offiring a premium for the best essay on the production of wheat in this state; adopted, 101 to 55.—

Even the Senate recognition the Governor to apply to lation in the state. Mr. Pettibone thought, if thorizing the listers to administer oaths; adopit would do no larm to put the clause into this From the Senate requesting the Governor to apply to | it would do no farm to put the chause into this Congress to refund to this state \$1094-09, it being for | bill; and after further discussion and explananess incurred by this state in the late border tions by Messrs. Pettibone and Vilas, the bill

mased.

\*\*Bill's-Reducing the capital stock of making matter addition to not incorporating the Benaddition to not incorporating the Ben-Poultney, in addition to act incorporating the Bendington county Mat. Fire Ins. Co., in addition to county of altering law relative to the state school tax; parsed. From the Senate, directing suspanses, in amendment of some chapter, (on insue pension of collection of that part of the school trainings) taxing lands in Bradley vale, relating to the second formulals.) annual interest, with good security that the interest be paid annually and the principal in four years: rejected.

years: rejected.

Adjournment. The resolution for adjournment on Wednesday was taken up, and a motion of Mr. Noyes to dismiss was lost, 101 to 99, when Mr Cushman moved to lay it on the table -agreed to.

Reports-By committee on banks, against the and Lampille. Altering the Third and Fifth bill reducing the capital stock of the bank of judicial districts.

Montpelier, which bill wassupported by Messrs Peck, Prentiss, Keith, Cushman and Shafter, opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Woodbridge and Van Sicklen, and a motion to dismiss was lost,

96 to 49, and the bill ordered to a 3d reading. SENATE.-2 o'clook. P. M. SENATE.—2 o'clock. P. M.

Bills—Directing the commissioners of the school fund to cancel demands against site University of Vermont, reported by Mr Enten of the com, on Education, read and in on the table, and made the order for Monday affection.

Resultion. Directing the committee on the grand

ist to report a bill repealing the listing law of last session; called up by Mr Hubbell, who remarked in substance, that having participated in the debate on a former occasion, he would not now take up the time of the Senate, -especially as his views had been so much better expressed by other Senators;

He believed the old system was sufficiently bur-He believed the old system was sufficiently burdensome upon the real estate of the farmer: being 47 per cent, upon real estate; but the new system of last session, imposed a tax of 76 per cent. To him this appeared to be absolutely oppressive upon that class of his constituents—he should therefore vote for the resolution.

Mr Dutton followed, opposing the resolution, but

saying that unless the present law could be materially amended for the better he should go for its repeal Mr Porter was in favor of the resolution, and gav his reasons, followed by Mr Bartlett, opposed, who his reasons, followed by Mr Bartiert, opposed, who gave his views at some length, in illustration of his preference of the existing law over the system existing for the last ten years, hoping that the resolution would not pass, and that time and opportunity might be given and improved, to perfect the system by amendment. Mr Plamb moved the indfinite postponment of the resolution; and it was so postponed, 15 to 8.

to amend by striking out the Secretary of the Garegory of the Garegory of the Secretary of the Garegory of the Secretary of the Garegory of State to 8159 this and the best of this bory, and declare their expension among the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the salary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solary of the Secretary of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solar of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solar of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solar of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solar of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the solar of the Secretary of State to 8159 this and the Secretary of the Secretary HOUSE.-Reports. Bill in relation to highway

the farmer, as it most generally writes before in heart of composited in larvers, and the early why of destone in convertence all the unitary general supposed by the configuration of the control of of the co chanics and manufacturers" to be taxed for fac-uity. Supported by Mr Woodbridge and oppos-ed by Mr Van Sicklen; when Mr Harrington moved to add "all who have \$10,000 at inter-est." Withdrawn, and the amendment of Mr Woodbridge was rejected. Mr Cobb of S moved to amend by striking out the section requiring all professional men to be assessed at 1 per cent. on the value of their professional li-braries; rejected. Mr Harrington renewed his amendment and it was rejected. Mr Cobb of S. moved to require all persons receiving sala-ries to be assessed at I per cent. of their sala-

> Sicklen, opposed by Messrs Canfield, Shafter and Baker, and rejected. The committee rose and the House adj.
> HOUSE. 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
> The Grand List. The House resumed consideration of this bill and several amendments were rejected, when Mr Van Sicklen moved to amend so as to provide that no deduction shall be made from the valuation of taxable persona property for debts owed, which was supported by Mr Van Sicklen, opposed by Messrs Can-field and Rice, and rejected, ayes 15, noes 186. The design of this was to prepare the way for the following amendment. I

> ries: supported by Messrs Cobb of S. and Van

viding for a deduction of all just debts from the total sum assessed against any person. [The existing law provides for this deduction on personal property only; the object of this amendment is to make the deduction from the sum total of both personal and real estate.] Rejected, ayes 72, noes 136.

Mr Bailey of L., moved to strike out the provision that persons may be interrogated as to the name and residence of creditors, amount due, &c., supported by messrs Shafter and Woodbridge, opposed by messrs Rice, Canfield and Pettibone, and rejected.

Mr Peck moved to amend so as not to require oath to be made to debts, unless required by the listers—carried ayes 102, noes 93.

ar Colby moved to strike out the 12th sec. tion. (The existing law exempts all real estate used for pious and charitable purposes, and this 12th section provides that no real estate shall be exempted except such as was origin lu granted or sequestered for these purposes. This section Mr Cummings moved to amend so as to save lands reserved for first settled minis ters and granted to incorporated literary insti ange county. Mr. Pettibone said he would not tutions in this state. The amendment was lost, and the 12 h section was stricken out.

Mr Guild moved to require betterme mr Smith of Addison moved that real estate and Van Sicklen, opposed by Messrs Rice, Can-field, Keith, and Eames, and rejected, ayes 43 noes 153.

Mr Dennison moved an additional section, au-

Mr Cushman moved to amend so as to strike out the exemption of waggons, &c :-- rejected. Mr Cobb of S. renewed his motion to assess salaried officers at I per cent. of their salaries :

of the amendment undoubtedly was to de-ing year: rejected.

Mr Davis of . moved to add "manufacturers of the Bill entirely—but it

Mr Shafter moved to add "pettifoggers :" re-

Mr Van Sicklen moved to require a new apprisal of real estate in 1842; supported by Van Sicklen and Pettibone, and opposed by Mr Canfield and Winslow and rejected. Mr Ross moved a verbal amendment, on ex-

emptions for military service, which was rejec-

Mr Baker moved to make the maximum as sessment for faculty \$20 instead of 50: rejec Mr Moore of N. moved an amendment that

pleasure carriages valued at over \$50 (in lieu (895) shall not be exempted from taxation :

The bill was then ordered to a second reading, and the House, 94 to 92.



FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

PROFESSOR PEASE'S ADDRESS.

We have read with pleasure the Address of Professor Calvin Pease before the Literary Societies of our University, at their last annual celebration. Those of our readers who had the privilege of listening to this address, will, we have no doubt, be much gratified with an opportunity of perusing it. We think their estimate of its merits will be increased by a careful analysis of it. Its subject, the "Popular Lecturing of the day," strikes one, at first, as not very promising, and a stranger ear would expect, on its announcement a fulsome eulogy of this, the latest of the thousand short-hand methods discovered in modern times for making men learned and wise without any effort of their own, save perhaps, locomotion. Mr. Pease seeks to ascertain its true value and signifirature of the day, possessing the same general characteristics. Indeed the principles and distinctions he here unfolds are applicable and of great moment in judging not only of popular lectures, but of every effort at litspoken word. We commend to particular Old and New Court struggles.

and the demands of the soul for science, be- that Dr. S. S. Firen will by particular retween veracity and truth-dead "attorney quest, repeat his Lecture on the prevention logic" and vital truth-and especially his ex- and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, on position of the true use and end of science. Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock, in the We have not room at present to make an Court House. will find them set forth in the author's clear, no less than advise all our friends to avail transparent style, though with much brevity, themselves this opportunity.

upon. His criticism upon just discourse of this town, aged 64 years, met an untimeand the relation to it of flowers and imagery, ly death on Saturday last. He was returnornaments, we particularly admire. As a ing from Spear's cider mill in the east part whole we think the discourse fully meets the of the town, with four barrels of cider in an high expectations formed of Mr. P. and at- ox cart-himself seated on the tung, with the tests the wisdom of the Corporation of the left arm resting on the foreboard. Just at University in electing him to his present rest the foot of the hill near Peter Castle's, it is ponsible station. Especially does it bear supposed that he touched the off ox with his witness that in addition to his well known brad, and the animal starting suddenly, gave critical scholarship, he is not a mere "ger- the tung a cant, which precipitated Mr. B. med grinder," but possesses a living, seeing backward upon the ground, his head directly and within turn thus showing that the charge in line with the off wheel, which instantly is not applicable to him, which is so often passed over it, literally mashing it to powmade, and sometimes with so much justice, der. Mr. Baldwin was a poor, but industriagainst learned professors, that they are ous hard working man, and has left a large "hide bound pedants," mere lifeless abstrac- family to mourn his untimely exit. tions, and encyclopediacal receptacles of A few hours before his death he remarked chers.

ng that his influence is vet there and still ize their utter nothingness. commends it, preeminently, to their patronage. Meantime, while our University is the lectures of N. Charman, M. D., Professor thus blessed with enlightened professors and of the Institute and Practice of Medicine in the ound instruction, is she to receive no relief University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadaln her pecuniary struggles? Whilst our Le- phia. He thus discourse then the use of calomet:

be obtained against it, on its final passage. An amendment was proposed to the effect The ARTESIAN WELL AT PARIS. -- The opethat no expenditures should be incurred for this survey, till the present indebtedness of the completed in the most satisfactory manner. In order to understand the importance of ar Colby moved to amend so that lawyers this survey, till the present indebtedness of and physicians shall be assessed at 1 per cent. the State should be cancelled. The design this work, it may be well to refer to the causes mr Davis of , moved to add "manufacturers and venders of patent medicines or nostrums" met with very little favor in the Senate.—

The vote on the amendment was ayes 6, was as pure as that of the Seine, it has as dark nays 17. On the final passage of the bill a color as the waters in the gutters of the streets. the vote stood ayes 16, noes 5. Several A pipe of joints, 1,800 feet in length, copper-turned, made as a telescope, was placed in the excavation; but not being strong enough to re-SMALLEY, of this county, we take pleasure in saying, supported the Bill throughout, independent of party prejudice and the clamor of which was thick enough to resist a pressure of demagogues. The fate of the Bill in the equal to 70 atmospheres. On the 20th of this House of Representatives is, we regret to month, after only four days' labor, the tube was say, somewhat doubtful. We hope however it may be carried through that body, as heat. The old workshop from the middle of we have no doubt it would be of great ad- which the current flowed, is already half devantage to the agricultural interests of the ting a scaffolding of strong pine boards, 100 feet State.

## THE ADJOURNMENT.

branches of the Legislature, on Monday last, city. providing for an adjournment of the two

munication did not reach us in season for our this weeks paper, but shall appear in our next.

Gen. Joseph Desha, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence near Georgetown, cancy. He regards the popular lecturing as Ky., on the 13th ult. His remains were interonly a particular phases of the popular lite- red next day with Military and Masonic honors.

Gen. D. was an officer during the late war, and was at the battle of the Thames. He served some years as a Representative in Congress, from the Mason district. His political life ended on the expiration os his gubernatorial term, the administration of which was rendered notoerary instruction whether by the written or rious by the stormy events connected with the

CONSUMPTION.

Free Lecture on the Causes and Cure of Consumption .- We are requested to say

Having listened with much satisfaction to our readers to the address itself, where they Dr. Firch on Tuesday evening, we can do

> Dr. Firen will remain at the American Hotel until Wednesday evening next.

The Rev. ZENAS BLISS will deliver an address on Temperaece at the Court house this evening, (Friday,) at half past six.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. JAMES BALDWIN

book lore, whose souls were living sepul- to a friend that he had not been so well off for years, and could now "begin to enjoy Mr. Pease closes with an appropriate, af- himself a little." Alas! eventful period that. ectionate, and touching tribute to the mem- in man's life; and how few indeed begin ory of the late Professor Marsh. Appro- "live" before it is time to die. Baldwin, ad priate we say, for we doubt not we shall been independent-possessed property and pronounce a eulogium that would be most wanted more; and therefore could ot "engrateful to the author when we say the ad- joy himself." He lost all, became poor, dress gives evidence that he has communed and realized the pangs of poverty. His with and imbibed the spirit of the teachings pride was humbled-his ambution moderaof that great mind. Indeed we hall it as a ted, and at three-score and odd years a betingle ear of the rich harvest of thought ter philosophy had taught him that it was litwhich the world shall reap, through all time, the he really needed. His personal offerts rom the rich seed sown by that venerable furnished bim all this, and he was just "beman. How wide and how healthfully con- ginning to enjoy himself." But his time servative his influence shall be, we can not had come, and with the pregnant admission now tell. But we know the hearts he mov- yet warm upon his lips, was he summoned ed so deeply and the minds he moulded so hence. How emblematic-apt illustration powerfully can not be lost upon the world. of the inconsistency, the illusive pursuits of In them he yet lives. We rejoice that the man : to overlook and neglect the thousand spirit of his life and his philosophy still dwell blessings that spring up daily by the wayn our University, and that he is not yet lost side : to toil and struggle for unattainable to it. We assure the friends of sound learn- phantoms, and live just long enough to real-

gislature finds money and sympathy for destroying crows and muskrats, and multiplying pickerel and silkworms, can they do nothing to sustain and foster an institution from which proceeds incalculable blessings to the State, and influence and reputation abroad more than from any other source?—

It is probably too late for us to be heard on this subject, by the "assembled wisdom" during the present session. We shall resume the subject at our leisure, however, and "keep it before the people."

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Our readers will perceive, by referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, that a Bill has passed the Senate, by a very large majority, providing for a GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Our file of the State, Only five votes could be obtained against it, on its final passage.

An amendment was proposed to the effect

The ARTESIAN Well, at Paris — The one. gislature finds money and sympathy for de- "Gentlemen: If you could see what I almost daily

high, which will direct and form a channel for the waters rising to this height. Paris will now posses an inexhaustible surply of excellent wa-A joint resolution was passed, by both easily distributed to the loftiest situations in the

Houses, Friday morning, (to day). On Wednesday morning, however, another joint resolution was passed by both Houses, recending the resolution for an adjournment to day, and fixing upon Wednesday of next week as the time for the session to terminate.

Orwe have received a communication on the subject of County Judges and their fees, in answer to "an old Jackson man" whose homily appeared in the Sentinel a fortnight ago. We should have answered the article ourselves, before this time, but did not consider it of sufficient importance to require any notice from us. The communication did not reach us in season for the subject of Section is sufficient importance to require any notice from us. The communication did not reach us in season for the subject of Section in the subject of sufficient importance to require any notice from us. The communication did not reach us in season for GREAT CRASH AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT

Fall Fastions.—The ladies have put off "those things which are behind," and now bury their Medicean forms in the cumbrous folds of heavy mantles, with an awkward with in each side where the arm comes through. A fashionable woman, rigued up in her out-door gear, looks as much like a windmill, or a Dutch oven, as any thing else.—N. Y. Aurora.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPURIGHT .- The Richmond Enquirer, alluding to Dickens and to his advocacy of the measure, says:

the measure, says:

"But the question might have been put to our literary guest, whence Congress obtained the right to
encourage the literature of England? Is not our
Federal Government strictly limited in its powers?
Can it constitutionally look beyond the rights and
interest of our people? Can the power to promote
the progress of science and useful arts, by securing,
for limited terms, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries, be fairly construed as going keyond the writings and discoveries of our own country page.